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UCF-237DIV

detecting photons with [energy from] a photon detector coupled to the crystal.

Claim 20(First Time Amended). The method of claim 19 [13], wherein x ranges from approximately 0.0001 to approximately 0.001 and y ranges from approximately 0.3 to approximately 0.8.

Remarks

Favorable consideration of this application is respectfully requested. Applicant has amended claims 1, 4, 5, 10, 20 and canceled claim 2 to more clearly set forth Applicants' invention, and reduce issues in the application. No new matter has been entered and no new issues have been raised. Applicants gratefully appreciate the interviews with the Examiner on March 28, 2002 and April 22, 2002. Favorable reconsideration of this application is, consequently, earnestly solicited in view of the following remarks.

Claims 5, 7-9 and 10-20 were rejected under sec. 112 as being indefinite. Claims 5, 10 and 20 were appropriately amended. Thus, removal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

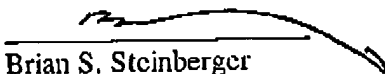
Claim 1 was rejected under sec. 102b as being anticipated by Ozawa. Claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of dependent claim 2 whose subject matter is not anticipated, described, suggested nor taught by Ozawa. Ozawa teaches the use of a phosphor screen for x-ray detection which is made of fine polycrystalline phosphor powders, and not a monocrystal. Thus, removal of the Ozawa reference is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7-20 were rejected over Melcher '080 in view of Watanabe GB'518. The arguments raised in the amendment response filed January 15, 2002 are incorporated herein. As discussed during the interview of March 28, 2002, Applicants have now provided a Declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.132 by the Inventor Dr. Chai, an expert in the art that clearly distinguishes the subject invention over the Melcher and Watanabe reference combination.

Applicant contends the references cannot be modified to incorporate the features of subject claims 1, 4, 5, and 7-20 without utilizing Applicants' disclosure. The courts have consistently held that obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to Applicant to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion, incentive or motivation supporting the combination. In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is respectfully urged that the above amendment be entered, and all rejections over claims 1, 4, 5 and 7-20 be removed and the claims be allowed. If the Examiner believes that an additional interview would be helpful or a further affidavit by the Applicants, the Examiner is requested to contact the attorney at the below listed number.

Respectfully Submitted;


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